THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXII. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 6, 1842. WHOLE NO. 1097.

Original Poetry.

SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Oh! ouch not when ye parted, love,
Without one fond caress,
When every smile, and tone, and word
Was calm and passionless.
That I so long, so anguish-ful,
But hade it light farewell.
Ah, no! my heart was pleading then
For thee, dearest loved!

I know another couple the least,
That once was mine alone.
I know thy many sighs, love,
Were no love in sorrow prone
For how dear doth thy dearest
Yet fleeted to break the spell
That bound my very soul to thee,
Long fated, lost false!

I suffer to meet thy smile again,
Although a thought was there,
'Twas well—I felt the strife was vain
And hope was crushed
I know thee will be happy, love—
Not mentor, nor relief,
That left to me hath but an charme,
Farewell, sweet false!

Carnegie, Pa. CLOVE.

Original Novel,

THE OLD LOYALIST.

A Tale of the American Revolution.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY THE AUTHOR OF "LEAVES FROM A LAWYER'S NOTE-BOOK," &c.

"To write is such a nuisance now,
What's may be written to the wise
And play to them that list to play."—*Gower*

CHAPTER VII.

"But I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead."—*Lear*.

We pass by nearly a month. It was September, rich, golden September, when Ernest left his father's house for the last time; and now the sun shone with all the chilly nights of a later period had set in. The grapes were blushing in the woods; the corn leaves were already singing to the harvest; the leaves here and there began to change their hues; and the birds were seen darkening the skies in their annual passage to the south. It was the first week in the brightest of all the Autumn months. It was October.

In a neat little country house, not far from the banks of the Schuylkill, but within the lines which the British had drawn around Philadelphia, was assembled a party comprising three of the few gentlemen remaining in the narrative. Those persons were Colonel Harcourt, his niece, and Captain Stanley. A great event for all had occurred the former since last we presented him to our readers. Then, though his form was somewhat bent, his eye had not lost its fire nor its falseness; but now the one was dim and the other was and attenuated. He sat in a chair propped up with pillows; while his breathing was short and hurried, as if he had run a race. In contrast with this world was almost up. By his side, on a low chair, sat Edith looking tearfully up into his face. The hope of her father's life was all that kept her prospose on her; for she was constantly pale, as if with long and intense watching. Yet her beauty was even greater than before; for the ethereal expression, which now pervaded her countenance, raised the thoughts to those bright beings who surround the throne of God. And now as she clasped the hands of the invalid in her own, and gazed into his face through the tears that dimmed her eyes, she looked more like some angelic creature of an angel looking tremingly up to some fellow intelligence. Occasionally she spoke, in a low mild tone, reserved as the breath of summer among rushes; but for the principal portion of the last hour she had sat in utter silence, if indeed that can be called silence in which every look and gesture is eloquent with the deepest and holiest emotions of the soul. By her side stood Stanley. His left hand lay on the chair in familiar footing with the family, and to occupy his present position as a matter of right.

Great and sudden had been the change in that family since the Battle of the Brandywine. Colonel Harcourt in pursuance of his resolution to remain neutral in the war, forbade the army to Philadelphia; but a cold, caught during the journey, acting on a frame weakened by late agitations, had prostrated him immediately after his arrival at his new home. The disease soon assumed a violent character, and baffled for awhile all scrutiny. Though he was not dangerously dangerous, yet the possibility of his sudden death often occurred to his mind, and he began, in the beautiful language of the scripture, to set his house in order. He called Edith to his bedside, and regaled his principal thoughts. The idea of leaving her unprotected, in the midst of civil war, almost unnerved him. He had once dreamed of a union between her and his son, but that was now impossible. Had it not been for the evident adherence with which Stanley regarded his niece, Colonel Harcourt would have appreciated and more anxiety on her account; but he had not yet been undeceived as to the character of that lover; and he hailed the probability of a union between Edith and the young officer with delight. He had long been convinced that Stanley could have played their part as adroitly as did Stanley. He was a constant visitor at the house of the invalid, apparently overlooking the question of the town, from concern for his father's old companion in arms. To both Colonel Harcourt and Edith he was at this time all that was amiable, high-principled, and noble. Resolved on success, he had studied closely the character of the uncle, and exerted every faculty to ingratiate himself into the veteran's heart, and with complete success. With Edith he had made less, for though the task was difficult, it had been wholly abortive, especially since she had been led to believe in her lover's perfidy. By a thousand little acts of kindness, Edith was induced to endear her to regard him as a friend, and to look upon him with favor. But feelings never so warmed the gratitude of love. Her heart had been unalterably given to another, and though Ernest had deceived her, she felt she could never change.

Circumstances had intervened to prevent Stanley from taking that immediate advantage of his base slander against Ernest which he had at first contemplated. For the rapid movements of the army, for the week preceding the arrival of Howe in Philadelphia, it became a second visit to Harcourt Hall after that fatal night, and when again he met Edith it was after her uncle's removal to the city of brotherly love. He found her there now, however, in executing his plan; but immediately postponed for Edith's hand. Her uncle, as Stanley had expected, hailed the proposal with joy; but as yet Col. Harcourt mentioned the subject to Edith she mentioned only with her tears. Her belief in Ernest's perfidy had extended to her natural distrust on her heart. At first she had, on reflection, discredited the story of the tea-pot; but Stanley was deep enough to suspect the might do this, and he provided a corroborating witness, whose testimony was so arranged as to teach Edith's ears, without awakening in her any suspicion of collusion. Her agency we will not attempt to penetrate, for what you can do justice to a heart torn by conflicting emotions of indignation and love? Maiden pride, at length, triumphed; and Edith resolved to banish Ernest forever from her heart. But, though she had ceased to think of her cousin as she once did, the idea of marrying another was repugnant to the last degree. She could also refuse to do what her uncle had just declared to her was necessary to his own happiness ere he died? Need we wonder—feeling as she did that she must either sacrifice her own peace or embitter Col. Harcourt's dying hour—that she wept at his urgency, and seized the first opportunity, without answering, to escape to her room.

"Oh, heavenly father!" she exclaimed, flinging herself on her knees, "is there I look for aid in this fearful extremity. I am but a poor weak girl, inside and powerless. Forgive" and here her voice was choked with sobs "forgive him whose perfidy has almost broken my heart, but grant that some day, when I am dead, he may see his wrong and shed a tear over my grave. If it is thy will" she added, after a violent flood of tears had somewhat relieved her, "that I should surrender myself a sacrifice for the happiness of my uncle's dying hour, I entreat not. But oh! if possible, may this cup pass away."

But why should we stop to trace the progress of this struggle in either Edith or her uncle's heart? Col. Harcourt appeared devoured by the desire for the realization of the union, so speedily as possible; and, when a fit opportunity again occurred by Edith being left alone with him, he delicately returned to the subject, expressing his high satisfaction in knowing that he should, if his decease terminated fatally, leave her in hands so worthy. The attention of Edith every hour became more agonizing. Torn by conflicting emotions she knew not what to say. Few daughters have ever loved a parent as she loved her uncle. She knew that if he but suspected the true state of her heart, he would receive a shock from which, in his present weak state, he could not recover. Should she tell him, by revealing her love and coupling with it Ernest's perfidy, become the murderer of her benefactor? And yet could she escape union with Stanley by avowing short of a full and free confession? She could not, therefore, speak. But, at length, she found strength to murmur.

"Oh! my dear uncle, talk not to me now of marriage, for how can I think of aught lost you?" and she burst afresh into tears. "Spare me—at least—at present," and she rushed silently from the room.

"And so I will, my sweet one, spare you," said the invalid, tenderly raising his head on seeing that his only heart is fixed on this union, I will not now urge it on you. But I trust nevertheless that you will compose yourself ere Stanley and Ernest Wilton arrive from camp. You may, she! only too speedily need a protector, and to whom could I could confide you so freely as to him? He deserves much, oh! he does deserve much, but now, my child, we will talk of this again."

Such scenes, repeated more than once, almost tore the heart of Edith, and for a time she could hardly muster up any honest a front on this union, I will not now urge it on you. But I trust nevertheless that you will compose yourself ere Stagg and Islen to Capt. Stanley's arm

peace of 1814. Norway was joined to Sweden, not as mere provinces, but as a distinct kingdom, bound to obey the same monarch. Heretofore Norway had belonged to Denmark. There was never any real sympathy between the Swedes and the Norwegians. Nature had made a difference in these nations prone to live in harmony. Yet two-thirds of years have elapsed, and nothing indicates that the harmony will be broken.

The political constitution of Sweden is one of the most extraordinary in Europe. The legislative power is divided into four separate chambers or sections; the nobility, clergy, citizens and peasants. Each of these has its share and responsibility in the government. What is curious is that the peasantry stand upon the same footing as the others. Among them perhaps not four have been educated. They do not shine by the favours of rhetoric; but some of them have great good sense, and many solve questions which embarrass statesmen.

If the political institutions of Sweden are to be soon modified, as seems probable, the peasantry will have nothing; on the contrary, the other three will have to give up some of their privileges.

The constitution of Norway is still more democratic than that of Sweden. There is no nobility. The Norwegians in their rude climate and stubborn soil have maintained great equality among themselves. They are extremely jealous of their liberty. The king has a veto power; but when the political assembly asks for a law repeatedly, the sovereign is obliged to grant it. In general, Bernadotte manages very well the jealous opinions of the Norwegians. He anticipates their wishes, and avoids being in conflict with them.

Public opinion in the two countries is very liberal. The French journals are widely circulated and read. The great publishing establishments possess also many political papers, which are edited with an independent spirit. Republican notions are openly maintained by some statesmen. Sometimes the government removes writers who are too bold before the courts, but they rarely succeed in their prosecutions. The people remember that Bernadotte is an elected king, and not an hereditary king. They are not at all disposed to lend their souls under the yoke of any tyranny. The king does not regret, perhaps, at the bottom of his heart, these memories of independence; for he finds in them strength to resist the influence of Russia. The Swedes and Norwegians have gold and fall to the last man rather than submit to the dominion of the czar Nicholas.

The clergy of Sweden is organized nearly like that of the Church of England, except that it has not the same wealth. There are in this country an archbishop and numerous bishops. These places are generally given to men who have spent their early years in the office of the evangelical ministry. Young men must wait a long while before occupying lucrative stations. The parish station, which places very opulent pastors by the side of poor pastors, possesses inconsiderable importance. Christianity has declined much in Sweden. Stockholm is a commercial thriving city, full of shows and feasting, like all the large capitals of Europe; and pious men are few. In Sweden are many Methodists congregating who do not extend from the light of their faith and good works.

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THE BOUNDARY NEGOTIATION.

Among the people who have a real and direct interest in the settlement of the North Eastern boundary question—including men of every political belief along the border—the search of the recent negociations appears to be perfectly satisfactory. In the United States, the leading democratic paper in the State of Maine, reckons with undiminished and appropriate severity the claims which the British Government set up in the course of the discussion, and the time threatened to defeat the ratification of the treaty. From the same State, and from Massachusetts and Vermont, where, we infer that all danger on this subject may now be considered at an end; and that the agreement between Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, the Secretary of State and the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts on the other, will be final and permanent. On the 9th inst. the ratifications will be devantly wished by all honest and patriotic citizens.

ELECTIONS.

Elections took place last Monday in Alabama, for members of her Legislature; in Kentucky, for Legislature; in Ohio, for Governor, Senate and Legislature; in Illinois, for Governor, Legislature, and County Officers; and in Missouri, for Congress; and on Thursday, the 4th, in North Carolina, for Governor and Legislature.

The Congress of Missouri is organized nearly like that of the United States, except that it has not the same wealth. There are in this country an archbishop and numerous bishops. These places are generally given to men who have spent their early years in the office of the evangelical ministry. Young men must wait a long while before occupying lucrative stations. The parish station, which places very opulent pastors by the side of poor pastors, possesses inconsiderable importance. Christianity has declined much in Sweden. Stockholm is a commercial thriving city, full of shows and feasting, like all the large capitals of Europe; and pious men are few. In Sweden are many Methodists congregating who do not extend from the light of their faith and good works.

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FROM BERMUDA.

Files of the Bermuda Royal Gazette to the 16th July have been received. They contain no news of importance. The accidents at the Dockyard which occasioned the loss of the steamship Medina at Turks Island on the 15th May, shows that that vessel must have had her cargo improperly stowed. The fault of the Captain. Specimens have been made to a southerly current sweeping by the island. With regard to the Medina, the fact is that she did not lie in that direction for years the average number of vessels arriving here has been about 150 a year, while the number annually passing at a short distance off. This will make in the course of 6 years a total of 6000 vessels which have escaped the danger of the navigation of the Turks Islands. Out of these 14 have been wrecked—not averaging much more than two a year; and of these as wrecked, two or three only were loaded in the Turks Islands. And when it is considered that at all seasons of the year, even during the hurricane months, these vessels arrive at and depart from the Turks Islands, it will appear evident that the magnificent accounts of the dangers of the Turks Islands' navigation can only obtain credence from those who are wholly ignorant or obstinately prejudiced.

THE TAX BILL.

Just before the adjournment of the Legislature of this State, Mr. Lewis's Tax Bill was passed. One of the features of which are as follows—It makes provision for the ordinary expenses of the Government. It levies a tax of one mill on all the taxable property in the State, in addition to the tax already levied for State purposes. It also increases the tax on stocks, bonds, mortgages, and all moneys loaned, one mill, instead of a half mill. The Governor is to receive proposals for the sale of the Public Improvements, and report to the next Legislature. After the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, the balance of the funds in the Treasury on the first of February next, are to be appropriated to the payment of the Domestic Creditors. The Commissioners and Associate Judges of the several counties are to compose a Board for the adjustment of the taxes.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF TWO STEAMSHIPS.

Great Britain—France, Death of the Duke of Orleans—Spain—Portugal—The East—India · Russia —Liberal—Miscellaneous.

Since the publication of our last, the Steamship Great Western has arrived at New York, and the Columbia at Boston, by which we have London and Liverpool papers to the 19th and 20th of July. The most important matter received by them is of the death of the Duke of Orleans, heir to the throne of France. We give below an abstract of the intelligence in detail.

Great Britain.

The commercial accounts from England are of a more cheering character than any we have received for some time past, but the weather has been propitious to the crops, and that alone is enough to excite a better feeling among business men.

In a late speech Sir Robert Peel said he was aware that a great many Gentlemen Cotton and Silk trade was true that capitalists were constantly investing money in new mills with improved machinery, and that the exports of manufactured goods during the month of June for the first six months of 1842 to be a good deal larger than for the same period of 1841.

The statement of the Revenue shows an increase on the whole year of £465,173; and a decrease on the quarter of £256,677, arising from a falling off in the Customs, larger than an increase on the other branches of the revenue. The stagnation of business occasioned by the strikes in the manufacturing districts, is the cause of the deficiency.

Influenced by the depression of trade, no attempt has been made at Bourdon and adjourn from new Birmingham, to reduce the wages of hands employed in the manufacture of Muskets. The Select Committee of Mr. Spooner, which has been appointed to inquire into the extent of that establishment, that this reduction would effect a difference of £300 in the aggregate. On the 6th July, a meeting was held between the masters and the delegates, when the latter refused to accept of the reduced wages and gone to work, were almost shamefully. The last accounts were that more than 30,000 hands were still out, and that the men searching in a body towards Cheadle. But it was confidently anticipated that the precautionary measures adopted by the authorities would prevent any serious outbreak.

It was reported in London, on the 8th, that an attempt had been made on the life of the Queen. This was, in fact true, but had the effect, nevertheless, of depressing the funds. Sir Robert Peel had recovered, and was in the House on the 7th ultimo, engaged in the debate on the corn tariff.

At the British House of Lords, on the 12th ult, the second reading of the Irish Poor Law Amendment Bill, the Queen being called for, Lord Brougham, in supporting the bill, said that the object of the measure was the same had happened to her Majesty, might be judged of by the grief which now pervaded France, in consequence of a similar melancholy accident to the Duke of Orleans. The Duke of Wellington said he felt confident he spoke only expressing the deep feeling of the house when he declared his sympathy with the distress which existed that day in every family of the country. The bill was then read a second time, and was subsequently passed through its remaining stages. The Court of England was to go into immediate mourning.

France.

The heir apparent to the French throne was killed on the 13th of July, by being thrown from a carriage while the latter was running away. He was on the route to Neuilly, to take leave of the royal family, intending to set off in the evening for the camp of St. Omer. A short distance from Neuilly the horses began to run. The Prince leaped out of the carriage, and was taken up senseless. He had just time to recognize the face of the Duke, and then he expired. The melancholy accident which has thus deprived France of the heir apparent to the Throne and of the husband of the Princess Helena, and of the son of Philippe of an affectionate, dutiful, and beloved son, in an event which may, in its ultimate consequences, be the cause of the highest importance to the future destinies of the kingdom. The Duke of Orleans was in the prime of life, being in twenty-five feet high, between the ages of thirty-two and thirty-three years old. He was a stout man, and of a robust constitution, and would have left a numerous offspring. He was a man of great personal courage, and was extremely popular with the army. He was a man of great personal courage, and was extremely popular with the army. He was a man of great personal courage, and was extremely popular with the army.

The Duke of Orleans was born on the 3d of September, 1810, and was therefore in the thirty-second year of his age. He married on the 30th of May, 1837, the Princess Helena, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and has had by her two children, the Count de Paris, born August 24, 1838, and the Duke de Chartres, born February 9, 1840. The Duke of Orleans was the eldest son of the King of the French, and was therefore heir apparent to the throne. He was the second of the Princes who have been killed by accidents of this kind. The Duke de Berri was killed by a stroke of a dagger, and the Duke of Orleans by a fall from his horse

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MR. DICKENS ON COPYRIGHT.

We republish below from the London *Atlas*, a letter addressed to the editor of that paper by Mr. Dickens, soon after his arrival in England. We agree most cordially with Mr. Dickens in his *advocacy* of a reciprocal copyright, but every one must regard with contempt the tone of his letter so far as it relates to what he terms "the unjust and iniquitous state of the law in the country in reference to the wholesale piracy of British works." The law in the United States is exactly the same in its operations with regard to *British* works, and although few in regard to *American* works, and although "pirates" may be less frequent, there has been more of piracy than by those of New York, they are by no means uncommon even among them. Nor are our newspapers by any means the least guilty. When Mr. Dana's "Two Years before the Mast" reached England, it was immediately reprinted in an immense single sheet and sold for a sixpence. So the great injury of Mrs. Sherwood, an English publisher, Mr. Murray, Within a few weeks Mr. Elmar Wright's inestimable Translation of La Fontaine's Tales, a highly prized work in England, has been republished in Boston, and the publishers who perpetrated the piracy have been already handsomely rewarded. It was also speedily reprinted in London for three shillings, depriving the author of all chance of selling them any copies of his own splendid edition published in London. Mr. Dickens, we think, could fill a column with such instances. Indeed, during the last year or two this system of "piracy" has been about as general in these United States as in England. We stoned them all that part of Mr. Dickens's epistle which is specially directed against America. As to the unobtainious character of the "Notes" which Mr. Dickens alludes, no man of common sense and common honesty approves it. To utter such a charge against an international copyright law, in our opinion, required a degree of depravity—innate scoundrelism—which we hope in very few cases in our country. The following is Dickens's letter.

"1, *Devonshire terrace, York gate, Regent's park*, 7th July, 1842.

"You may perhaps be disposed to hear, from me, in America, I lost no opportunity of endeavoring to awaken the public mind to a sense of the unjust and iniquitous state of the law in that country, in reference to the wholesale piracy of British works.

"Having been successful in making the subject one of general discussion in the United States, I carried to Washington, for presentation to Congress, a Petition from the whole body of American authors, earnestly praying for the enactment of an international copyright law. It was signed by Mr. Washington Irving, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Cooper, and every man who had distinguished himself in the literature of America, and has since been returned to me by members of the House of Representatives.

"To counteract any effect which might be produced by that petition, a meeting was held in Boston—which you will remember as the head quarters of the literature and letters in the United States—at which a memorial against any change in the existing state of the law in this respect was agreed to, with but one dissenting voice. This document, which, however, is in my power to show you, was actually forwarded to Congress, deliberately stated that if English authors were to obtain what had been observed and recognized by numerous nations in the services of the people of this country, and under cross.

sisters, which there are the sisters of the neighborhood of the Cart, Henry Wentworth Longfellow, assisted by two Professors, rushed to Fresh street, and entered the house without ceremony. In Queen street, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Hemans, and Miss Landon were born to fame and fortune. Officer Saunders was, here, in the interest continued, when he came to Dr. Parkman's Hall Ninth street, and found the horse rearing after this occurrence. Officer Starkey, at the meeting of the City Council, had an interview with Professor Longfellow, in the services of the people of this country, and under cross.

"For myself, have resolved that I will never from that time cease upon any occasion to urge the necessity of retransmission, across the Atlantic, of early proofs of anything I may write; and that I will not sell proofs abroad for less than such a source. I do not venture to urge this line of practice upon you, but I do think you can easily see and to lay great stress upon the necessity of observing one other course, in which I cannot too emphatically call your attention.

"The pecuniary value of the literature of England to the American publishers, and to suppress and distort the truth, in reference to it, to every possible way—as you can easily suppose) those who have a strong interest in the existing system of piracy and plunder, will do this, so as long as it continues, they can gain a very comfortable living out of the honest toil of others. They would have it very hard difficult to earn bread by the exercise of their own. There are dozens and dozens of newspapers and periodicals most exclusively devoted to the republication of popular English works. These are, for the most part, of a very low attainments, and of more than indifferent reputation, and I have frequently observed, that the same sheet in which they boast of the rapid sale of many thousand copies of an English imprint, constantly contains advertisements of the author of that very book, and heaping scurrility and slander upon his head.

"I would therefore entreat you, in the name of the honorable people with which you are so eminently connected, never to hold correspondence with any of these men, and never to receive any proofs from them. The early proofs of any work over which you have control, but to treat, on all occasions, with some respectable firm or house publishing in the United States, or the establishment only.

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THE APOLLO ASSOCIATION.

We are pleased to learn from the New York American, that the Apollo Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States, is in a very prosperous condition. The managers have been enabled, within a short time, past, to make a purchase of several paintings from the walls of the National Academy of Design, for distribution among the members at the next annual meeting, and their selection is said as to creditable to their taste and liberality. The engraving now in progress—a copy of which is to be given to each subscriber—will be the most valuable that has been published by the Association. It is from Vanderlyn's celebrated picture of "Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage," and will be a fine specimen of the highest style of the art. We take pleasure in commending the claims of the Association to the public. Its objects are of national importance, and deserve approval and support. A subscription of *Five Dollars* per annum, entitles every member to a copy of the annual engraving, and to a chance of obtaining a valuable painting worth from fifty to five hundred dollars. The great success of the "Art Union" in London, and the "Edinburgh Association" in Scotland, justify the belief that the "Apollo Association" will be equally well supported in the United States. The "Art Union" in London, has expended in the purchase of publication among its subscribers; and its subscriptions the past year, were 11,000, in compensation, will not fall short of $100,000. Can we do as much for the Fine Arts in America?

Literary Intelligence, &c.

☞ French literature is said to be now in a languishing condition. Nothing of consequence has lately been published, and the booksellers complain that their trade is worth on the Consulate, and some other works of the kind from side unto ten in preparation. In the higher walks also the fall is as striking an unpardonable exception. La narine is mute, and Hugo has taken to prose, since he became a senator. Lamartine, it is true, is still at home, though his fingers itch, it is said, to leak it. And except "Mathilde," there is not a recent work of imaginative that deserves people over on the Academy's list. And the academy has not indeed stopped his strangering habits. Scribe has followed Jules-Janin's example in quitting Paris, and Soulie has been entirely engrossed has stopped the flow of *comedie feuilleton*. The Memoirs du Diable, a work to really be read, has nevertheless furnished forth a very good drama. So has Sue and the Vaudeville has produced its usual *chef d' œuvre* in the

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☞ The *New Era* is now called *The New York Morning Post*, and is one of the handsomest and cleverest journals in the commercial metropolis. The editorial chair is filled by Mr. Godwin, favorably known as one of the editors of the Evening Post. The commercial department is committed to the care of Mr. William M. Gouge. The paper will advocate the claims of the Democratic party.

☞ The number of works published in France, the last year, was *six thousand three hundred*, making nearly 20 works a day! The largest amount of books were 4317 new writings. A large number—not, however, more than that of preceding years. The French book-sellers publish every year *six to seven thousand* works, some of them consisting of several octavo volumes.

☞ In Russia there are 120 periodicals and newspapers published, being four more than were in existence a year ago. Of the existing publications, ninety-eight are printed in Russian, twenty-two in German, eight in French, four in English, three in Polish, one in Italian, and three in the Lettish dialect. Three only of the periodicals are devoted to scientific subjects.

☞ A General Meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, is to be held at New Haven on Wednesday, A. M., August 17th, the day preceding Commencement, which all graduates from that college are invited to attend and to which the academy has not indeed stopped his strangering habits. Scribe has followed Jules-Janin's example in quitting Paris, and Soulie has been entirely engrossed has stopped the flow of *comedie feuilleton*. The Memoirs du Diable, a work to really be read, has nevertheless furnished forth a very good drama. So has Sue and the Vaudeville has produced its usual *chef d' œuvre* in the

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☞ Gen. Horton's work entitled "A Memoir of India and Anglo-siniana," reached London early in July. The following brief notice of it from *The Atlas* indicates its general reception by the English press. "It is," says the Atlas, "a fanatical, fantastical, ill-informed, bigoted, and ridiculous book, by an American, on the present state of India and British influence in that quarter. The book reflects much discredit on the American press."

☞ The celebrated Wilhelm Schmidt, whom we had occasion to see in the literary world, seems to have awakened from his lethargy. He not only announces a series of lectures on Ancient and Modern India, but has fair brought out the first volume of a collected edition of his French writings, hitherto very little known. They contain several highly interesting papers, and are said to be written with great elegance.

☞ The *New Era* is now called *The New York Morning Post*, and is one of the handsomest and cleverest journals in the commercial metropolis. The editorial chair is filled by Mr. Godwin, favorably known as one of the editors of the Evening Post. The commercial department is committed to the care of Mr. William M. Gouge. The paper will advocate the claims of the Democratic party.

☞ The number of works published in France, the last year, was *six thousand three hundred*, making nearly 20 works a day! The largest amount of books were 4317 new writings. A large number—not, however, more than that of preceding years. The French book-sellers publish every year *six to seven thousand* works, some of them consisting of several octavo volumes.

☞ In Russia there are 120 periodicals and newspapers published, being four more than were in existence a year ago. Of the existing publications, ninety-eight are printed in Russian, twenty-two in German, eight in French, four in English, three in Polish, one in Italian, and three in the Lettish dialect. Three only of the periodicals are devoted to scientific subjects.

☞ A General Meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, is to be held at New Haven on Wednesday, A. M., August 17th, the day preceding Commencement, which all graduates from that college are invited to attend and to which the academy has not indeed stopped his strangering habits. Scribe has followed Jules-Janin's example in quitting Paris, and Soulie has been entirely engrossed has stopped the flow of *comedie feuilleton*. The Memoirs du Diable, a work to really be read, has nevertheless furnished forth a very good drama. So has Sue and the Vaudeville has produced its usual *chef d' œuvre* in the

☞ The extraordinary career of Mezzofanti, and the copious and strictly authentic nature of the various details regarding him which have come down to us make him a literary phenomenon. His history has not been used as the ground-work of a romance. The capabilities of his memory, and the extent of his linguistic acquirements, and a work, under the editorship of Mr. Horace Smith, author of "Brambletye House," "The Rejected Addresses," etc. is likely to realize the imaginative romance, and with the theme, without falsifying the still more interesting *facts* which give their value to historical romances.

☞ The Prussian government has established a university at Bonn, for the extraordinary connexion of the sovereign of Salvator Rosa with the rebellion of Naples, and with Massaniello, has been taken due advantage of, for the part played in it by the wild and eccentric painter is not authenticated as that of Massaniello himself. An American periodical has proposed to be published in the shifting pamphlet style, in a few weeks.

☞ Literature suffered her full proportion from the severe conflagration at Hamburg. The last Foreign Quarterly Review says that the loss to the city was blown up with the "Retribution," and with it many most valuable documents connected with the history, not only of Hamburg but of all the other places burnt during the sad states of Europe, more particularly of England, which has lost the whole of the "Chronicle of Hamburg" by the keeper of those Archives, Dr. Lappenberg, will learn with regret that his valuable collections for a work on the Hanse Towns have perished. They have also been entirely destroyed, Art, too, has had her losses. M. Hassen, a gentleman well known to all lovers of numismatics, who has formed upwards of forty years to the gathering together of materials for a "History of Money Coinage," lost the whole of them, the result of his life's labor, and of a large fortune devoted to their collection."

☞ In the matter of periodicals, there seems to be a fatality about the city of Paris is, it will not tolerate such infamous publications as *The Flash, The Town, Satan in London*, and *The Satirist of Europe*." three hundred French journals died in the last year. Several political papers in Paris were not even able to pay the stamp duty, and their publication consequently appeared with singular titles, such as *the Penitentiary, the Gallery, the Pendulum of years*, and *the Register for specific objects, multiply*. One journal is exclusively designed *for travellers on Railways*, another for *ballet-masters*, and a third for *undertakers*. A journal called the *Marriage Herald*, designed to diminish the number of bachelors! another entitled the *Toothpick*, is published expressly for the use of dentists!

☞ The honorable Alexander H. Everett, President of the Louisiana University, fla nearly completed a translation in a popular way, of the Iliad, (not an easily task poor) those who have a strong interest in the existing system of poems and plunder, will do this, so as long as it continues, they can gain a very comfortable living out of the honest toil of others. They would have it very hard difficult to earn bread by the exercise of their own. There are dozens and dozens of newspapers and periodicals most exclusively devoted to the republication of popular English works. These are, for the most part, of a very low attainments, and of more than indifferent reputation, and I have frequently observed, that the same sheet in which they boast of the rapid sale of many thousand copies of an English imprint, constantly contains advertisements of the author of that very book, and heaping scurrility and slander upon his head.

☞ I would therefore entreat you, in the name of the honorable people with which you are so eminently connected, never to hold correspondence with any of these men, and never to receive any proofs from them. The early proofs of any work over which you have control, but to treat, on all occasions, with some respectable firm or house publishing in the United States, or the establishment only.

☞ Our common interest on this subject, and my advocacy of it, single handed, on every occasion that has presented itself since I arrived in this Europe, form my excuse for addressing you.—And I am faithfully yours, CHARLES DICKENS.

We are sorry to see in several American newspapers paragraphs, evidently manufactured here, and to be extracts from English papers, that Mr. Dickens has returned to England in which he is made to speak disrespectfully of society, etc. in the United States, etc. The "Extracts," as they purport to be, are unquestionably spurious.

J. J. AUDUBON.

The venerable Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer mentions the arrival of Audubon and family in that city, on the capital of Kentucky. It is really refreshing, says the Enquirer, to meet with such a man—to witness his erect step, and hear the tones of his voice, and catch the glimpse of his bright eye—to contemplate his benevolent and sagacious countenance—to listen to the soulful tones of his voice, and to feel the pressure of his nerve upon the works of Nature, seen by him in her most secret recesses, and studied under entirely new lights—his forest life, his wanderings in the wild west!—and all that it inhabits." He reminds one of the idea we have formed of Audubon, in point of simplicity of manners, the same benevolence of nature, and the same wisdom and common sense ran through all his remarks. If he lives to the age of his father, or of Mr. Jefferson and of Franklin, "an ornament of human nature." He is an extraordinary man, whether we consider his intellectual activity of body and mind, or the constitution of his body. Ever active—whether in collecting or in scattering information, or stamping our with descriptions of the wonders of the wild, or with anecdotes of the persons he has seen, he is always instructive, always entertaining. He has a rare memory, the use of upon which he is laboring with almost as much enthusiasm and industry, as he exhibited on the "Birds." It is his intellectual delight to be at work. He is a man of America—which he draws from nature, with the same correctness of observation and taste of execution, as distinguish his description of the American birds.

AMERICAN SILK.

Mr. John M. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Hamilton County, Ohio, manufactured during the last year upwards of $2000 worth of silk goods. He also made on the same premises, during the same year, 1000 pounds of this only moth cocoons since for the purpose of dispensing of his fabrics, which competent judges have pronounced equal to the best article of the kind. He has three nurseries, and commenced this season to feed upwards of two bushels of cocoons which, he calculates, will yield him upwards of six hundred pounds of cocoons. Mr. Patterson's present prices $1000, but much cause to him, as he will manufacture the whole crop into sewing silk. He has now in operation six Piedmontese reels with improvements; one winding machine for saw or reeled silk; three twisting machines preparatory for trimming; one double machine; two trimming machines for organzine. All the machinery excepting that for weaving is propelled by a steam engine. Yet the most delicate operations are performed with the greatest exactitude. He employs at the factory twenty-five hands, half of whom are females, and several of these are from 10 to 14 years of age.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, like every other disordered motion of the blood, is only an effort of Nature to throw off something that is opposed to health; hence hunger, weariness, pain of the back and head, alternate fits of heat and cold, and other symptoms of fever and ague. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for all kinds of Fever*; because they expel from the body those noxious and corrupt humors, which are the cause, not only of Chills and Fevers, but of every malady incident to man.

Said Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood, and therefore will not only relieve a patient of the above distressing complaint, but will impart such health and vigor to the constitution as to enable it to resist any future attack of Chills and Fever.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits.*—Purchase only of the regular advertised agents, or at the offices, No. 169 DUANE STREET, Philadelphia, No. 288 Greenwich street, New York, and 196 Tremont street, Boston.

N. B.—In order to avoid imposition, be particular to ask for the genuine *Wright's Pills*.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE!!—Many have doubted, they may now dismiss them, and the most incredulous can have no further doubts, when the numerous cases of cures, and many of them very remarkable—by the use of Dr. Swaim's Panacea, are brought before the eyes of the citizens. Young or old, you may rejoice over your *far off friends of Fever*; because they expel from the body those noxious and corrupt humors, which are the cause, not only of Chills and Fevers, but of every malady incident to man.

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The Markets.

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending July 30.

	Price sold for.
20 shares United States Bank.	2½
28 do. Northern Bank, &c.	2½
$1000 City 6's, 1854.	100
$1000 City 6's, 1854.	99¾
$1000 City 6's, 1854.	99¾
$1000 City 6's, 1854.	99¾
$1000 City 6's, 1862.	99¾
$1000 City 6's, 1862.	99¾
$1000 do. do. 1862.	99¾

Retail Prices in Market.

Beef, loin, per lb.	9c12	Lemons, per doz.	8a10
" rump, "	6a7	Onions, per bush.	25a31
" corned. "	4a7	Wheat "	75a77
Veal, "	5a6	Flour, Pennsyl. 1 pb.	4 50
Mutton, "	5a6	Eggs, per doz.	12a13
Lamb, "	5a6	Butter, roll, per lb.	12a13
Pork, fresh, per lb.	6a7	Lard, per lb.	10a12
" pickled, "	5a7	Beets, bunch, per.	3a4
Ham, Jersey, "	7a8	Carrots, bunch "	3a4
Jowls, "	5a6	Turnips, per peck.	6a8
Corned Beef, "	5a6	Potatoes, "	12a15
Cheese, "	6a12	Dried Peaches, 1 pb.	12a20
Tallow, "	6a7	Apples, "	12a20
Soap, "	5a6	Sand Pies, qt. "	3a
Beef's Tongue, "	5a6	Cherries, "	3a
Sausages, "	10a12	Blackberries, "	3a
Pigs' Feet, set,	12a15	Horseradish, root.	1a 2
Spare Ribs, per lb.	6a7	Cranberries, qt.	12a15
Fresh Tripe, per lb.	3a	Flat do.	3a
Corned Pudding,	5a6	Chickens, pair,	50a75
Fowls, pair,	62a75	Dried Cherries, qt.	5a7
"	75a87	Blackberries, dried,	5a7
Chickens, live,	31a44	Peaches, dried,	5a7
Ducks, "	44a50	Apples, dried,	3a4
Turkeys, "	50a62	Quinces, "	3a4
Guinea Fowls, per.	37a50	Tomatoes, qt. pk.	10a15
Pigeons, pair,	12a15	Sweet Potatoes, pk.	8a10
Ducks, pair,	44a50	Cucumbers, per doz.	12a15
Venison, saddle, lb.	10a12½	Beans, per qt.	3a4
" fresh,	12a15	Peaches, qt. pack.	12a37½
" dried,	75a87	Pears, per doz.	6a8
Pickled Cod,	6a 8	Plums, per qt.	3a4
Shad,	12a15	Grapes, per lb.	6a8
Mackerel,	6a8	Watermelons, each,	12a25
Halibut, lb.	10a12½	Apricots, doz.	10a12½
Sea Bass, lb.	10a12½	Nectarines, doz.	10a12½
Rock fish, lb.	8a10	Nutmegs, 10a16 oz.	50a62
Rock, per lb.	8a10	Mace, per oz.	6a8
Clams, per 100.	50a62	Sweet Potatoes, new lb.	5a6

The entire market for the past week has exhibited little change in prices or variety from last week. Apples and peaches are now plentiful. Meat is dearer, and the prices will keep up. Other kinds of fruit, especially of the berry kind, are abundant. Fish is also plentiful, and the demand is limited. Vegetables are plentiful, and the prices keeping up their prices. All kinds of vegetables are plenty, and especially potatoes. Northern States Agent.

Cattle Markets.

New York, *Aug. 1.*—Beef—The number of Beeves in market this week, is about the same as last reported, and a better feeling has begun to prevail, though the improvement cannot be said to be very perceptible until it will bring the average price up to about 56 per 100 lbs. Sales of Bee

Gems from the Poets.

THE FORGING OF THE ANCHOR.

BY ROBERT FERGUSON.

Come, see the Dolphin's anchor forged;
'Tis at a white heat now;
The little flames still fitfully
Play through the sable mound;
And fitfully you still may see
The grim smiths ranking round,
All clad in leathern panoply,
Their broad hands only bare;
Some rest upon their sledges here,—
Some work the windlass there.

The windlass strains the tackle chains,
The black mound heaves below,
And red and deep, a hundred veins
Burst out at every throe:
It rises, roars, rends all outright,—
Oh Vulcan, what a glow!
'Tis blinding white, 'tis blasting bright;
The high sun shines not so!
The high sun sees not, on the earth,
Such fiery, fearful show;
The roof-ribs swarth, the candent hearth,
The ruddy lurid row
Of smiths, that stand, an ardent band,
Like men before the foe;
As, quivering through his fleece of flame,
The sailing monster, slow
Sinks on the anvil—all about,
The faces fiery grow—
"Hurrah!" they shout, "leap out—leap out;"
Bang, bang, the sledges go:
Hurrah! the jetted lightnings
Are hissing high and low;

A hailing fount of fire is struck
At every up-heaved blow;
The leathern mail rebounds the hail;
The rattling cinders strew
The ground around; at every bound
The sweltering fountains flow;
And thick and loud, the shrinking crowd,
At every stroke, pant "ho!"
Leap out, leap out, my masters;
Leap out and lay on load!
Let's forge a goodly Anchor;
A Bower, thick and broad;
For a heart of oak is hanging
On every blow, I bode;
And I see the good Ship riding,
All in a perilous road,
The low reef roaring on her lee;
The roll of Ocean pour'd
From stem to stern, sea after sea;
The mainmast by the board;
The bulwarks down; the rudder gone,
The boats stove at the chains;
But courage still, brave mariners—
The bower yet remains,
And not an inch to flinch he deigns,
Save when ye pitch sky high,
Then moves his head, as though he said,
"Fear nothing—here am I!"

In livid and obdurate gloom,
He darkens down at last;
A shapely one he is, and strong,
As e'er from cat was cast.—
Oh, trusted and trust-worthy guard,
If thou hadst life like me,
What pleasure would thy toils reward,
Beneath the deep-green sea;
Oh, deep sea-diver, who might then
Behold such sights as thou!
The hoary monster's palaces,
Methinks what joy 't were now
To go plumb plunging down amid
The assembly of the whales,
And feel the churn'd sea round me boil
Beneath their scourging tails!

Oh, Lodger in the sea-king's halls,
Couldst thou but understand
Whose be the white bones by thy side,
Or who that dripping band,
Slow-swaying in the heaving wave,
That around about thee bend,
With sounds like breakers in a dream,
Blessing their ancient friend,—
Oh, could'st thou know what heroes glide
With larger steps round thee,
Thine iron side would swell with pride;
Thou'dst leap within the sea!

Give honor to their memories,
Who left the pleasant strand,
To shed their blood so freely,
For the love of Father-land,—
Who left their chance of quiet age,
And grassy church-yard grave,
So freely, for a restless bed
Amid the tossing wave,—
Oh, though our Anchor may not be
All I have fondly sung,
Honor him for their memory,
Whose bones he goes among!

From the Magazines.

FROM THE LADIES COMPANION FOR AUGUST.

EMILY CARYSFORT.

A Tale of Temper.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

While looking over some old letters belonging to a deceased friend, a few days since, I was particularly interested by several, written in the clear, round hand, common to ladies of the past generation, and characterized by a degree of refinement, practical good sense and warm-heartedness perfectly charming to me. They had been written many years since,—the ink was faded and the paper yellow with age, yet, the noble sentiments drawn from the depths of a pure heart, and the words eloquent with virtue and affection, still remained as a memorial of the amiable writer, whose hand had long since forgot its cunning in the silent grave. My deceased relative, to whom the letters were addressed, had nearly reached the Psalmist's span of life, when she laid aside the burden of existence, and the friend whose thoughts she breathed from the silent pages before me, had preceded her to the valley of the shadow of death. Their friendship had commenced in early youth, and had withstood all the changes of time and circumstance. Even the diverse destiny which had bestowed on one the sweet solace of domestic ties, and had doomed the other to loneliness and celibacy, had not severed the bonds of affection. I well remember the visits paid by my aunt, (who to my childish views was even then an old woman) to this aged lady. I was a very little girl, but I shall never forget the feeling of awe which crept over me when taken into the presence of Mrs. Carysfort. There was a stateliness in her manner,—a gravity almost to sternness in her pallid face, and a rigidity in her marked and handsome features, ...

[illegible]

MY WARFARE.

[illegible]

POPE AND GODFREY KNELLER.

[illegible]

Literary Varieties.

DEFENCE OF THE QUAKERS.

[illegible]

OUR CHARACTER ABROAD.

[illegible]

THE DAUGHTER.

[illegible]

ANCIENT ARGOS.

[illegible]

From New Works.

AFFECTION FOR PORK.

[illegible]

The Olio.

[illegible]

GRAHAM'S
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

A New Volume.—July, 1842.

This work is designed, as its title indicates, for both ladies and gentlemen. It has a corps of writers unequalled in genius and reputation by those of any periodical in the old or new world. It is printed with new and beautiful type, on paper of the finest texture and quality, and

Its Splendid Embellishments

are unsurpassed by any which have ever graced the periodical publications in our language. Indeed, in every thing connected with Art, Taste and Beauty, it is universally acknowledged to have *led the way*, and surpassed every magazine of the day. It is intended that in this respect the present volume shall excel all its predecessors; and extensive arrangements have, with that view, been entered into with the most eminent artists, for a profusion of costly illustrations of every description. In the department of

Mezzotint Engravings,

the proprietor has the satisfaction to be able to state that he has made arrangements with Mr. SARTAIN, whose exquisite productions have already added so much to its beauty, by which he will SECURE HIS SPLENDID MEZZOTINTS FOR THIS PERIODICAL ALONE—he being pledged to furnish plates to no other publisher without our permission. Next to Mr. SARTAIN, the most accomplished artist in the same department of engraving in America, is Mr. SADD, of New York, with whom, to prevent any possibility of disappointment, contracts have also been made; so that we can confidently promise A MEZZOTINT PLATE IN EVERY NUMBER. These admirable works will therefore constitute a FEATURE in GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, in which no com...

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